

LAST CHARGE GONE.
Dreyfus, It is Generally Believed,
Will Be Condemned.

LABOR STILL DEFIANT.
"We Shall Go on Fighting for Him,"
He Declares.

VERDICT POSSIBLE THIS EVENING.
If Adverse to the Prisoner, Will It
Not Be Regarded as a Slight by
Germany?—M. Demange's Speech
for the Defence.

RENNES, September 8.—That Captain Dreyfus will be condemned is the almost universal opinion heard in Rennes to-night. Hitherto there has always been a divergence, but now both camps—the Dreyfusards and the anti-Dreyfusards—seem unanimous in the conviction that the verdict will go against him.

Upon just what this is based, and the precise reason for the conclusion, are a mystery, but there is no disguising the fact that, from M. Labori down to the numerous Dreyfusards who crowd the hotels and cafes, and who last night were still hopeful that Dreyfus would be saved, all seem now to agree that his last chance is gone.

The one source of hope is M. Labori himself, who said this evening to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "We fear that Captain Dreyfus will be condemned, but we do not intend to throw up the sponge. We shall go on fighting for him."

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, and other prominent Dreyfusards, expressed a similar opinion. Excitement is at fever pitch, and nothing is discussed but the fate of the prisoner.

PROVISIONAL DISORDER.
The military precautions are of the most elaborate character, and no attempt at disorder is likely to have the slightest success. Orders have been issued to suppress the first symptoms of trouble with an iron hand. A small anti-Semitic rioting was held here this evening, and the smallness of the number that attended is an indication of a quiet day to-morrow.

A small force of gendarmes guarded the approaches to the building where the meeting was held, and the officers were armed the first man who uttered a seditious cry. Nothing, however, occurred.

In view of the inhabitants of the town were indifferent, and the neighborhood of the Lycee and the prison is deserted, save for a few gendarmes.

The news of the publication of Count von Buolow's speech in the Reichszettel, read in Rennes to-night, and the fact that it was read on the eve of a verdict, which, in some quarters, it is thought, will be regarded as a slight by Germany, has not been without effect. A statement to a refusal to take the word of Emperor William, as his minister is merely his mouthpiece.

VERDICT POSSIBLE TO-DAY.
According to the latest report, a verdict will be rendered between 2 and 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the court adjourning after M. Demange's speech at 1 o'clock.

There is some criticism of M. Labori's decision not to speak, the friends of M. Demange thinking it his object to escape the charge of responsibility. In the event of a verdict of condemnation, M. Demange, having once seen Dreyfus condemned under his advocacy, will not be likely to be able to secure the criticism this time, especially as M. Labori has assumed such a prominent part in the proceedings.

Details of to-day's proceedings are as follows:
DEMANCHE'S OPENING.
And intense silence, and holding the most attentive attention, M. Demange, shortly after the opening of the court, rose to make the speech for the defence. His opening remarks seemed to have been prepared with care.

"However solemn the occasion may be," he declared, "I must at the outset protest with all my soul against the trial. I am not here to defend the prisoner, but to defend the truth. The prisoner is innocent, and the truth is that he is innocent."

He then declared that the prisoner was innocent, and that the truth was that he was innocent. He then declared that the prisoner was innocent, and that the truth was that he was innocent.

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NOT SO WARLIKE.
Anglo-Transvaal Situation Wears
More Peaceful Aspect.

BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL.
It Attracts Unusually Great Public
Interest.

NO ULTIMATUM FOR THE PRESENT.
Parliament Will Not Be Summoned—
Reserves Will Not Be Called Out—
Ten Thousand Troops Will Be Sent
to South Africa.

LONDON, September 8.—The Anglo-Transvaal situation wears to-day a more peaceful aspect. The Associated Press account of the decision taken at the Cabinet Council yesterday (Friday) are confirmed from the best sources of information. In addition to the troops from India, a brigade of four battalions of infantry is under orders to start for South Africa immediately, one from home and three from Mediterranean stations.

The calling of the House of Commons has been cancelled, and she will be employed to transport these troops. A semi-official report comes from Pretoria through Capetown, to the effect that the Transvaal Government has explained to the British diplomatic agent, Mr. Conyngham Green, that its last dispatch was meant as an acceptance of the proposed joint inquiry.

BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL.
LONDON, September 8.—The Cabinet Council here to-day attracted greater public interest than any meeting of the ministers for years past. A well-dressed crowd of people cordially greeted the most prominent of the Cabinet ministers, and prominently thronged the precincts of the Foreign Office throughout the session, eagerly scrutinizing the faces of those coming and going, in the hope of obtaining a glimmer of the outcome of the momentous event. The war spirit was evident on all sides, and the generals were enthusiastically cheered as they appeared, the crowd evidently understanding that they had been summoned to be in readiness in the event of the ministers' wishing their advice.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Earl of Salisbury, the under secretary, were the first arrivals among the officials, and they were followed by Field-Marshal Lord Wolsey, the commander-in-chief of the army, General Buller, the High Commissioner of the Transvaal, and General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant-general of the forces.

OVALION TO SALISBURY.
The arrival of Lord Salisbury, the Premier, and of the signal for tremendous cheering. Next came the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord High Chancellor of the council; the Hon. Henry Chaplin, the President of the Board of Trade; the Lord High Chancellor, who passed unnoticed.

As showing the importance of the meeting of the council, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Buller, the High Commissioner of the Transvaal, were summoned to attend.

The Cabinet members were seated at 2 P. M. A reporter of the Associated Press asked the President of the Council, Mr. Chamberlain, if he could say anything about the Transvaal situation. He said: "All I can say is that we must have patience. We must wait until we have more information."

NO ULTIMATUM AT PRESENT.
Although the Foreign Office has not given out a formal statement, it is generally understood that no ultimatum will be sent to the Transvaal at present, and that a time-limit was placed for a conference at Cape Town.

It is understood that the result of the Cabinet meeting established the fact that Parliament will not be called out. Ten thousand troops will be sent to South Africa. A representative of the Associated Press asked the President of the Council, Mr. Chamberlain, if he could say anything about the Transvaal situation. He said: "All I can say is that we must have patience. We must wait until we have more information."

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